ment are possible. It is not a good time for the liberator to submit important questions concerning liberty and government to the liberated while they are engaged in shooting down their rescuers. We have now ended the war with Spain. The treaty has been ratified by the votes of more than two-thirds of the Benate of the United States and by the judgment of nine-tenths of its recipie. No nation was ever more fortunated in war or more honorable in the negotiations of peace.

Spain is now eliminated from the problem. It remains to ask what we shall now do. I don't intrude upon the duties of Congress or seek to anticicate or forestall its action. I only say that the treaty of peace, honorably secured, having been ratified by the United States, and, as we considered expect, shortly to be ratified in Spain, Congress will have the power, and I am sure the purpose, to do what in good morals is right and just and humane for these, peoples in distant seas. It is sometimes hard to determine what is best to do and the best thing to do is oftimes the hardest. The prophet of evit would do nothing because he flinches at sacrifice and effort, and to do nothing is casiest and involves the least cost. On those who have thores to do there reads a restonsibility which is not on those who have no obligations as doers. If the doubters were in a majority, there would, it is true, by no labor, no sacrifice, no anxiety and ho burden raised or carried, no contribution from our case and ourse and comfort to the welfare of others, or even to the extension of our resources to the welfare of ourselves. There would be cease but, also, there would be hothing done.

But grave problems come in the life of a natified of a natification.

rom our case and nurse and comfort to the welfare of ourselves. There would be ease but ains, there would be hothing done.

"But grave problems come in the life of a nation, however much men may seek to avoid them. They come without our seeking, why we do not know, and it is not always given us to know; but the generation on which they are forced cannot avoid the restonsibility of honestly striving for their solution. We may not know precisely how to solve them, but we can make an honest criot to that end, and if made in conscience, instinc and honor, it will not be in vain. The future of the Philippine Islands in now in the hands of the American people. Until the treaty was ratified or rejected, the executive department of this tovernment could only preserve the beace and protect life and property. That treaty now commits the free and entranchised Filipines to the guiding hand and the liberalizing influences, the generous sympathies; the upifting education, not of their American masters, but of their American emancisators. No one can tell to-day what is best for them or for as. I know no one at this hour who is wise enough or sufficiently informed to determine what form of government will best subserve their interests and our interests, their and our well-being. If we knew everything by intuition, and I sometimes think that there are those who believe that if we don't, they do, we should not need information; but, unfortunately most of as are not in that happy state. This who is subject in now with Compress, and Congress is the voice, the conscience, and the judgment and conscience can we not rely?

"I believe in them, I trust them. I know of no better or safer human tribunal than the people. Until Congress shall direct otherwise it will be the duty of the Executive to nossess and hold the Philippines, giving to the people for the resultance, and that their good is our mich that their aspirations nor ours can be realized until our authority is neknowhedged and understoned. That the infailutions of the Philippi

"Why read we not the changeless truth,
The free can conver but to save?
"If we can benefit these remote peoples, who
will object? If in the vents of the future they
are established in government under hav and
liberty, who will regret our perils and sacrifees? Who will refer our perils and sacrifees? Who will not rejoice in our heroism
and humanity. Always perils, and always
after them safety; always darkness and
clouds, but always shoing through them the
light and the sunshine. Always cost and
sacrifice, but always after them the fruition
of liberty, education and civilization. I have
no light or knowledge not common to my
countrymen. I do not prophesy. The Dresent is all-abserbing to me, but I can't bound
my vision by the blood-stained trenches
around Manila, where every red drop, whether
from the veins of an American soldier or a
misculded Hilpino, is suggish to my heart;
but by the broad range of future years, when
that group of islands, under the impulse of the
year mat past, shall have become the gema
and glories of those tropical seas, a land of
plenty and of increasing possibilities, a recople
redeemed from savars indichere and habits,
devoted to the arts of seace, in touch with the
commerce and trade of all nations, enoping
the blessings of recom, of civil and religions
liberty, of education and of homes, and whose
children and onliters a children shall for ages
hence bless the American republic because it
emancioned in derdeemed their fatherland
and set them in the tathway of the world's
best civilization."

For fally live minutes after Mr. McKiniey had
ceased speak in timuit reigned as the coople
should their armoval. Then the following
ode to the President, composed by Sam Walter
Poss, was sung to music written by Thomas G.
Bhepard:

General Smith was introduced. He said in part;

"Our industrial supremacy is established and the next aim is commercial surremacy. The question of to-day is not one of industrial independence, which is secure, but one of commercial expansion. We can supply our own needs and more. What we want is outlets for the surplus, and to find them is the high obligation to which American statesmanship must now address itself. The Administration has else established financial security. It has given the country the best credit it has ever empoyed. But this is not all. The Administration has cemented the North and the South in the bonds of fraternal feeling as well as of notificial union. We are building not for to-day or to-morrow, but for the next century. A little more than a quarter of a century ago we came out torn and bleeding from deadly civil strife. To-day we are the greatest producing nation of the world. Before the new century, which will be running in within a twelve-month, shall have passed its first quarter, we shall be a republic of 130,000,000, with a productive energy almost beyond limit.

"Our genius for development makes our destiny. Until we were inletendent in production our work was industrial construction, now that our home supremacy is fixed, our work is commercial extension. I have faith in the casacity and steadiastness of the American people. I do not distrust their ability to meet new problems and demands. I look along the vists of the coming years and I see our flag floating on every sea. I see the outposts we have now established at the gateway of the Caribbean and along the highway of the Pacific become the coigns of vantage from which our beneficent influence and commerce will spread over broad fields. Whatsver the doubts and differences of this hour, I see the outposts we have now established at the gateway of the Caribbean and along the highway of the Pacific become the coigns of vantage from which our beneficent findence and continued in the world would kindly let up for a while and not mov General Smith was introduced. He said in i

deal with a problem with which other nations have successfully idealt, or that it is a harder problem than many problems which are upon us already.

"It is a toor philosophy that peers hopelessly into the future only to learn how far off is the day, not of rain and dissolution, for that will never come, but of transition to some new form of national life, some new arrangement of national life, and the least of the colory of the world for an enlightened and civilized nation to deal with the less fortunate islands of remote seas. A Christian nation should not lose heart at the opportunity of carrying its education, its industries, its institutions, and its until blessings to other less fortunate people.

"For one, I trust with all my heart that the result of our new relations with the Philippines may be to aid them to the acquirenest of the comforts, happiness and benefactions of our civilization; to educate them to their political elevation and to help them to the establishment of their own self-government and their own free existence. Meantime our association with them, if that association has by the force of events become a trust upon us marged be accompanied with benefit to them and benefit to us. There will be work in the or the philanthropist, the scholar and the humanitarian. There will be not trade and commerce. The imagination kindles as it recognizes what those lelands of the East may yet become. They are almost an unknown land. We have not yet begun to estimate the variety and optience of their material wealth, their splendid forests, rich with every variety of wood in almost incalculable abundance, their mines of one of every sort, their valleys teeming with luxuriant productiveness and canable

"Why doubt and repine, when the time of ubting and resining is inexorably past, and sen doubting and repining can now do no our Why shall not the United States, now that when doubting and repining can now do no good? Why shall not the United States, now that these lands and tribes have been intrusted to its disposition, enter upon the trust thus imposed upon it with the determination that, as it began by freeing them from the yoke of oppression, it will go on and insure them still larger blessings of liberty and civilization, and will so bear itself toward them that in securing their welfare it shall also promote its own, and, as always bappens when men or nations co-operate in the spirit of justice and good will, the reward shall come to both in their mutual increase? Is not that the statesmanship of the great Master, who limited not his mission or that of his disciples to his own chosen people, but preclaimed that His Gospel should be preached in all the world unto all intions—that greatest statesman of all time, Jesus Christ?"

At the close the audience joined in singing "America."

America." The President will visit the State House to-The Fresident will visit the State House to-morrow and will probably make a brief speech to the Senate and House in joint session at toon. He will then go to the Algonquin Chub-house, where the Presidential party will be en-tertained at lun-heon by the Commercial Club. He will leave Boston at 5:10.

## SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

dent Will Doubtless Be Agreed To. Washington, Feb. 16.—The twenty days during which the Senate postponed the conideration of the advancement of Commodores Sampson and Schley eight and six numbers. espectively, and their promotion to be Rear Admirals, expired to-day. The nominations were called up formally, but the cases went over until to-morrow. It is hardly probable hat action will be taken to-morrow, however, for the reason that the Naval Committee has iot yet heard from the friends of Admiral Schley, to whom opportunity was granted to present their side of the case to the committee in the shape of a brief or memorandum of the Suntingo affair.

It was stated to the Senate to-day that there was no objection on the part of Admiral Schley to the immediate consideration of the nominations, and attention has been called to the telegram of Schley, which appears in the correspondence sent to the Senate in response to its executive resolution, in which Admiral Schley says of Sampson: "To him the honor is due." Admiral Schley is now in the city, and it may happen that the memorandum referred to will be sent to the Naval Committee to-morrow. It will be referred to the Secretary of the Navy for any addition that he may care to make to it, and then the whole correspondence, including that heretofore sent to the Senate, will be ordered printed for general distribution. The committee will not change its previous favorable indorsement of the recommensiations of the President, and it is the general opinion that the nominations as sent to the Senate by the President will be agreed to.

Almost all the time of the Senate in executive session this afternoon was again consumed in the consideration of the nomination of Hamilton G. Ewart to be District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina, Senator Butler of that State continued his four days speech in opposition to confirmation. There has been no agreement as to a time when the vote shall be taken. santiago affair.
It was stated to the Senate to-day that there

an Appeal Resulted in the Ruling Being Sustained by a Vote of 149 to 56-Ex-Speaker Grow Declared That if the Rules Could Not Be Construed in Favor of the Public Welfare They Ought to Be Burned-Mr. Hepburn Makes a Final Effort to Save the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- Much of the time of discussion of a point of order made by Mesars. the item in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill appropriating \$20,000,000, in accordance with the treaty of peace with Spain. Their point was based on the rule which prohibits an appropriation in a general bill for an object not previously authorized by law. The point was sustained by Chairman Hopkins, and the item went out. Several futile efforts were made to frame the proposition in a way that would obviate the difficulty, but they ceased upon the statement by Mr. Balley of Texas, himself a member of the Committee on Rules, that that committee would doubtless find a way for the enactment of the legislation necessary to make the appropriation. The feature of the debate upon these propositions was the statement by the venerable ex-Speaker Grow of Pennsylvania, that the purpose of the rules was to facilitate the transaction of husiness, and that when a question of mere onstruction arose it was the duty of the Chairman to construe them in favor of the public

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa made a final effort to attach the Nicaragua Canal bill to the Sundry Civil bill, after it had been reported by the Committee of the Whole to the House, by moving to recommit it with instructions to add the Canai bill to the Appropriation bill. The Speaker ruled the motion out of order. Mr. Hepburn appealed; and Mr. Payne moved to lay the appeal on the table. The year and nays being ordered, the lack of a quorum was disclosed, and at 6:15 the House adjourned, leaving the bill still pending.

When the item appropriating \$20,000,000 called for in the trenty of peace with Spain was reached, Messrs, Wheeler (Dem., Ky.) and Ball (Dem., Tex.) objected to it on the ground that was obnoxious to the rule prohibiting approprintions for objects not authorized by law. Discussing the point of order, Mr. Wheeler contended that the treaty of peace would not befied by both parties.

Chairman Horkins inquired what more there was to be done, after the Senate had ratified the treaty and the President had signed it, to constitute an obligation on the part of the

Mr. Wheeler replied that until the Spanish Cortes ratified the treaty no obligation could ossibly be incurred and no law authorizing an appropriation said to exist. The insertion of the provision for the payment of \$20,000,000 in the treaty carried with it the idea of the full and free consent of the House to make that instrument effective. To refuse to make the appropriation, in his opinion, involved no reguliation or failure to fulfil treaty obligations, but was merely an amendment of the treaty made at the suggestion of the House as o that article.

Mr. Ball said that if ratifications had been ex-

hanged he would vote for the appropriation, however much he might deplore it as a result of the war, which had descended to one of spoils, expansion and greed.

Mr. Cannon asked Mr. Ball If, as the language of the item made the payment of the money depend upon the exchange of ratifications, he could satisfy his conscience and judgment by voting for it as it stood?

An amusing colloquy followed between the two as to the "sanetity" of the rules which Mr. Cannon had invoked so successfully vesterday against the Nicaragua Canal bill, in the course of which Mr. Cannon conceded that technically the point of order was within the rule. But still he continued to plend for the withdrawal f the point, that the provision might be retained. If it was ruled out, and he would not ask that the rules should be violated to keep it n the bill. Mr. Cannon expressed the conviction that some way would be found to consider and bass the appropriation under the rules.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) said that he was illing to vote for the appropriation, even if Spain should change the treaty by making the payment of the \$20,000,000 a precedent conition to ratification.
"Well, I wouldn't," responded Mr. Cannon.

Messrs, Lacey (Rep., Ia.) and Crumpacker, thep., Ind.; combatted the point of order, on the ground that the treaty was existing law, within the spirit and intent of the rule. But if that were not so the declaration of war, out of which the treaty of peace grew, was sufficient early or the spirit and intent order.

which the treaty of peace gives have authorization for it.

Mr. tardiner (Rep., N. J.) suggested that a rule of the House could not be invoked to desat an appropriation necessary to carry out a provision of a treaty ratified by the Senate in the exercise of its constitutional power.

The point of order was sustained by Chair-we House has much against his desire, he said.

the exercise of its constitutional power.

The point of order was sustained by Chairman Hopkins much against his desire, he said, for the reason that the terms of the treaty itself fixed the time at which the appropriation became an authorized obligation, viz., at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty at Washington.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) in entire good faith, he said, moved an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

On the question of sustaining the Chair, a debate of hearly two hours took place, as to whether or not the ratification of the treaty by the Schale and the signing of it by the President made a law within the meaning and intent of the rate insoled against the appropriation. The arguments in favor of the validity of the amendment had but little effect, for the Chair was sustained, 149 to 50. Former-Speaker Grow was one of those who voted in the negative.

Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana offered an amendment, prading:

"That for the purpose of concluding peace with the Government of Spain there is breeby appropriated and made immediately available the sum of \$20,000,000, or so much as may be necessary, to be expended by the President in his discretion.

Mr. Wheeler made a point of order against the amountment.

Mr. Grow Rep. Pa. said the amendment was

year just max, shall have become the gens and groups of incompression of the second to the second of the second of

THE \$20,000,000 FOR SPAIN.

RULED OUT OF THE SUNDRY CIFIL
BILL ON A POINT OF ORDER.

man, to prevent great public interests from being considered at all.

Chairman Hopkins ruled the amendment out of order as being practically the same as that contained in the bill.

Mr. Vandiver Dem... Mo.) asked if there were brought before the House so as to receive consideration. elderation.
Chairman Hopkins—Oh. certainly; there are many ways, and one of them. I doubt not, will

many ways, and one of them, I dodd ways be used.

Mr. Morris (Rep., Minn.) offered a proposition to reach the same end in a different form.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) appealed to Morris and others interested in securing the appropriation to refrain from offering amendments to the pending bill, as it was perfectly obvious that none of them could gain a footbold. The Committee on Rules, he was sure, would provide a way to meet the appropriation. [Applaus.]

planse.

Mr. Morris's amendment was also ruled out.
Without further material change the bill was reported to the House and the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Ia.) moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to add the Nicaragua Canal bill.

the bill, with instructions to add the Nicaragua Canni bill.

To this Mr. Cannon made the point of order that it was obnoxious to the rule prohibiting legislation on an appropriation bill, and Speaker Beed sustained the point.

From that decision Mr. Hepburn appealed. Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) moved to lay the appeal on the table, and on that question the yeas and nays were ordered.

The roll call failed to discover a quorum, the vote being: Yeas, 97; nays, 67; present and not voting, 8. voting B.
Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.) moved to adjourn, and it was agreed to after some flibustering—71 to 66.

## SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Military Academy Bill Passed-The Post Office Bill Under Consideration. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The Senate this morning passed without amendment the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay certain laborers, workmen and mechanics at United States navy yards and naval stations 50 per cent, additional for work performed in excess of eight hours per

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was taken up. As it passed the House it appro-priated \$601,760. As reported to the Senate that amount is reduced to \$575,774. One of the amendments reported is an official recognition of the Young Men's Christian Association, being an item of \$405 for furniture in its room in the Academy. The committee amendments, all unimportant, were agreed to, and the billwas passed. Its consideration occupied only twenty minutes.

The House bill to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the navy and Marine Corps of the United States was taken up. The bill, which consists of thirty sections, who is in charge of it, withdrew it temporarily, so as to make way for appropriation bills.

The vote passing the bill authorizing renewal of pensions to certain soldiers, sailors and marines who served during the war with Spain was, on motion of Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), reconsidered, and the bill was again passed, with the amendment striking out the provise requiring applications to be filed within one year. The Post Office Appropriation bill was then taken up. As passed by the House it appropriated \$105,200,400. The Senate committee reports an increase of \$333,238. This makes the bill carry \$6,311,000 more than the sum appropriated for the current fiscal year. The items of increase reported by Post Offices, \$137,000; for special facilities on trunk lines from New York to New Orleans, \$171,238; for special facilities on trunk lines om Kansas City, Mo., to Newton, Kan., \$25,000.

The amendments for special mail facilities on railroad routes were the first to provoke discussion. They were antagonized by Mr. Wolcott (Rep. Col.), Chairman of the Post Office Committee, who declared that the supposed

Committee, who declared that the supposed facilities did not save fifteen minutes in the delivery of the mails, and that the appearance of such items year after year was "simply an exhibition of the influence which certain railroads have in Congress."

The amendment appropriating \$171,238 for special mail facilities on the trunk lines from New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans was advocated by Senators Chandler (Rep., N. H.). Sullivan and Money (Dem., Miss.), Bacon and Clay (Dem., Ga.), Morgan (Dem., Ala.), Tillman (Dem., S. C.), and Cockroll (Dem., Mo.). One Southern Democrat alone (Bate of Tenn.) opposed it as a subsidy. Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) also opposed it as a subsidy. Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) also opposed it as a subsidy if to a particular railroad company.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sti., Rep., S. Dak.) denounced the item of \$25,000 for special mail facilities from Kansas City to Newton, Kan, as a most unjustifiable lander idiculous proposition, in the interest of two Kansas City newspapers. He declared that its effect was to delay the mails for two hours and a quarter.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.) argued that, in advance of the report of the Postal Commission appointed by Congress at last session, it was premature and inopportune to depart from the lines that had been deemed just in the past. The elimination of those two items would cut little figure in the \$34,000,000 paid to railroads for mail transportation.

Mr. Wolcott, in further opposition to the

ittle figure in the \$34,000,000 paid to railroads for mail transportation.

Mr. Wolcott, in further opposition to the
Southern fast mail item, said that the train,
known as train 35, left New York at 4:20 in
the morning, two hours after the departure of
the fast newspaper frain, and did not carry a
single letter except by some sporadic and unusual incident. All the letters mailed up to 2
o'clock are carried by the fast newspaper train,
which reached Charlotte, N. C., twenty-five
minutes in advance of the subsidized train.

After a discussion lasting over two hours,
the amendment appropriating \$171,238 for
special railroad mail facilities from New York
and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans
was agreed to—peas 42, mays 10—as follows:
Yass—Messys, Allison, Bacon, Baker, Carter, was agreed to yeas 42, mays 10 as follows: Yr.ss-Messys, Allison, Bacon, Baker, Carter, Chandler, Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Convel, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Foulker, Foraker, Hale, Planus, Hansbrouch, Hawley, Lindsay, McEnery, McMillan, Mantle, Marcin, Mason, Michell, Maney, Morgan, Nelson, Pentrese, Perkins, Pettiss, Pritchard, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Siewart, Sullivan, Teller and Warren—42.

NAUS-Messys, Bate, Herry, BUTLER, Hoar, Jones and Wolcotter, Lodge, Pettigrew, Platt (Conn.), Ross and Wolcotter, Siewart, Sullivan, Molecular and Marchael and

Republicans in roman, Democrats in Italics and Populists in small capitals.)

The item of \$25,000 for like services between Kansas City and Newton, Kan., was also agreed to The other committee amendments, all unimportant, were agreed to, and the bill went over till Saturday morning.

The House bill providing an additional Circuit Judge in the Third Judieal Circuit was passed.

Mr. Cartar (Kep., Mon.), referring to his effort yesterday in the matter of the bill to establish a criminal code for Alaska, said that it was a matter of the gravest importance that that criminal code should be established before this Congress expired. He would, therefore, withdraw the amendment to attach to the bill a code of civil proceedure, and he asked unanimous consent that the other part of the bill (258 printed pages) should be read by the Secretary to-night, formally, a quorum being "theoretically" presumed to be present.

Objection was made by Mr. Caffery (Dem. La.).

Mr. Tillman gave notice that he would insist

La. I.
Mr. Tillman gave notice that he would insist
on a quorum being present to hearthe reading.
The proposition failed and the Senate went
into executive session and afterward adjourned.

NAVAL ACADEMY BUILDINGS.

P. J. Carlin of Brooklyn the Lowest Bidder for the New Armory and Boathouse. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-Bids for the construction of a new armory and a boathouse for

the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis were opened at the Navy Department today. There were five bidders on each project and eight bidders for constructing both buildings. The original appropriation was \$300,-000 for each building, but the Navy Department added 25 percent, to that amount, so that the buildings could be constructed of granite instead of sandstone. This increase in the contract price is subject to the approval of Congress, which has not yet been given. The lowest bidder on the combined project and on each building was P. J. Carlin of Brooklyn, N. Y. On the boathouse his bid was \$370,000, on the armory \$385,000. and on both \$750,000, the material to be Petersburg granite. He offered to build one structure in eighteen months or both in two years.

The other bidders on the combined project were John (iii) & Sons and D. W. Thomas of Baltimore, \$\$40,323; Grace & Hyde of New York, \$855,000; William H. Ellis of Cincinnati, \$885,000; the Structural Iron Company of Baltimore, \$976,000, and Woodbury & Leighton of Boaton, \$840,000. tract price is subject to the approval of Con-

Cadets to Be Assigned to Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-Orders will be issued on Saturday assigning the cadets who graduated from West Point yesterday. It has been determined at the War Department not to allow the two months' leave that has heretofore been granted, but the officers will be expected to join their commands within fifteen days after

assignment. All good products are imitated. Just so with Gold Seal champagne. To get the genuine, pure, spark-ling and delivate in flavor and bouquet, he sure the name of the Urbaus Wine Co. is on the label.—Adv. THE ARMY BILL REPORTED.

GEN, HAWLEY GIVES NOTICE THAT HE WILL CALL IT UP TO-DAY.

enator Cockrell Offers the Bill of the Minority, Which Continues the Present Force of 62,000 Men and Authorises the President to Enroll 35,000 Men in Cubs, Porto Rice and the Philippines.

WARHINGTON, Feb. 16.-In the Senate tolay, Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.), Chairman of the ommittee on Military Affairs, made an explanation to the Senate in regard to the Army Reorganization bill. He said that, unfortunately, the committee found itself equally divided on the bill. On the part of one of those divisions he would. In the course of the day, submit a report. By March 15 next the President would have to issue an order discharging the whole volunteer force and reducing the regular army from 58,607 to about 27,000. It was not necessary for him to dwell on the situation. The full eport of the committee would be issued during he afternoon, and would give statistics. He hought this the greatest crisis which the country had encountered for years. Action was imperatively demanded.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) presented the views I the other division of the committee. Five Senators on the committee, he said, favored and five opposed the House bill. Those who opposed it had not prepared any full report, but nad simply agreed to make a brief statement. There was not sufficient time now, he said, to consider a proper reorganization of the army. Even the pending bill did not attempt that, Analyzed, it simply increased the number of officers and enlisted men of the present organ-ization and increased the cost of the army. They were opposed to the unnecessarily large icrease of the regular army proposed in the bill. The bill provided for an army of 98,360 officers and enlisted men, and then authorzed the President to enlist a smaller number or to reduce the number to 59,975. That, Mr. Cockrell said, was a virtual confession that the smaller number would be amply sufficient for all purposes. He and his associates proposed to offer as an amendment a bill requiring vithin (blank) days of the exchange of ratificaions of the peace treaty the mustering out and ischarge of all the volunteer army; act of April 26, 1898, be continued in full force till July 1, 1901, and that the President be authorized to enroll a military force of 35,000 numerized to enroll a military lorce of 35,000 nen in the islands of Cuba. Porto Rico and the Philippines; these troops to be officered as the President may direct, to be restricted in serice to their respective islands, and not to be considered a part of the permanent military stablishment. This, Mr. Cockrell sald, would

establishment. This, Mr. Cockrell said, would continue the present military establishment of 62,000 men, the minimum number provided in the House bill, and would give in addition a force of 35,000 for the islands.

Mr. Hawley said that it had been agreed upon between Mr. Cockrell and himself that there would be no argument presented to-day on the bill, but that he hoped to have it before the Sensite soon, and that then the arguments on both sides could be made.

The following is the text of the substitute.

The following is the text of the substitute flered by Mr. Cockrell:

sides could be made.

The following is the text of the substitute offered by Mr. Cockrell:

Be it enacted, &c., That within — days from the exchange of the ratheation of the traity of peaces with Spain all the officers and enlisted men of the volunteer army shall be mustered out of the military service or the United States and discharged; provided, that enlisted men of the volunteers who desire to romain in the initiary service may, if found qualified therefor, be transferred to and enlisted in such batteries, troops or companies of the permanent military establishment as may be below the maximum strongth allowed by law, and when so transferred and culisted shall be credited on their new enristment with the periods of service randered by them respectively as volunteers.

Ser. 2. That the set of Congress entitled "an act for the briter organization of the line of the army of the United States," approved April 20, 1849, be and the same is hereby continued in full force and effect until July 1, 1861; provided that men who collisted in the permanent establishment between the 10th day of the United States," approved that men who collisted in the permanent establishment between the 10th day of May and the 2sth day of October, 1859, shall be discharged upon their own application respectively, but mothing herein shall be held or construed to require the discharge of any enhance man in such permanent military establishment awaiting trial by or undersentence of a court-martial.

Ser. 3. That the President be and is hereby authorized, in his discretion to enlist and organize a military force in Cuba and martian do repart in such islands, respectively, for the purposes of establishing and mantaining peace and order, enforcing laws and result atoms and protecting life and prepart in such islands, respectively, and not elsewhere, under such raise, requestions and limitations as he may prescribe in such islands, respectively, and not elsewhere, under such raise, requestion and number of officers and fann in each organization. orders of the President and the officers essigned to duty by Jim a such sale al. (as percevely, provided, that the number of such subtract forces in all said islands shall not exceed 35 one emissed men at any one time, and shall not be considered a part of the permanent military establishment of a permanent military establishment of the United States herein authorized; provided further, that when such military forces shall be called and or gamzed in such islands and her shown such efficiency as in the outrien of the President to be granted in such islands, and there is no longer any mecasity for the presence of the United States therein, they shall be withdrawn and the permanent military establishment shall be reduced to a peace footing.

See 4. That the chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Denartment shall hereafter have the rank, buy and allowances of Britisher-General, and the President is authorized to a point an assistant chief of the record and pension office of the War Denartment shall hereafter have the rank, buy and allowances of Britisher-General, and the President is authorized to a point an assistant chief of the record and pension office of shall have the rank. This bill is the measure likely to become a

and the President is authorized to appoint an assistant chief of the record and pension online by election, who shall have the rank, pay and allowance of a Lieutenant-cloine.

This bill is the measure likely to become a law. The opposition of the Democrats to the Hull bill, which is a comprehensive measure for the regular army, is so strong as to render its massage at this session practically hopeless, and the Administration is forced to consider the compromise measure of Senator Cockreli as the alternative to an extra session. The Cockrell bill is nothing more than a makeshift. Its massage would simply postpone until the next regular session the consideration of permanent reorganization. Its only concession to the necessity for 160,000 regulars is the provision authorizing the enrollment of an additional colonial force of 35,000 men, to be recruited from the untives of the various islands for colonial service exclusively. So far as numbers are concerned, this measure would give as large an army as the Hull bill. It is already pointed out, however, that one effect of such legislation would be to require an important redistribution of our forces. So long as the Filipinos remain disaffected, recruiting a force from among them is out of the question. As a result the places of the volunteers now in the Philippines would have to be filled by withdrawing regulars from other parts of our territory, action which would tend to force the concentration of practically all our regular infantry in the Philippines, our most distant territory. The regular froops now in Cuba and Forto lice, who would thus have to be withdrawn, might be replaced by native recruits in those islands, where the disaffected element is small, but when, is a question that cannot be decided until all doubt as to whether such those signals.

Whether the Administration will be content with this makeshift remains to be seen. The desire to avoid an extra session is strong in all circles: but, on the other hand, army interests an extra stone the actual rema

desire to avoid an extra session is strong in all circles; but, on the other hand, army interests are sarnessly pressing for the complete and immediate reorganization of the army, such as is provided by the Hull bill. Whether this influence will prove sufficient to outweigh the dislike for an extra session is not now clear. Some weeks ago, when the strong improbability that the Hull bill could be passed was first recognized, it was believed that a measure continuing the regular army at its present war strength would meet the requirements. Since then, however, the Phillippine problem has become more serious. But in the absence of any definite statement from the President, the trend of opinion still is that the Cockrell compromise will be accepted and reorganization postponed until the next regular session of Congress, along with the consideration of the other most important questions of the new national policy.

Later in the day Mr. Hawley gave notice that he would call the bill up to-morrow.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Senator Morgan Will Offer It as an Amendment to the River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-Senator Morgan. Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Nica ragua Canal, has proposed from that committee an amendment identical with the Nicaragua toe an amendment identical with the Albana tee Canal bill reported from the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and known as the Hepburn-Barham bill. He gave notice that he would offer it as an amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

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THE TROUBLES IN SAMOA.

Course Osborne's Official Report Received at the State Department. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The long-expected

official report from Mr. Oaborne, the United States Consul-General at Apia, about the political troubles in Samoa that had their inception in the refusal of Chief Justice Chambers to recognize the claims of Matanfa to the throne. has been received at the State Department, It does not differ materially from the accounts that have appeared in the American press as to the exciting episodes at Apia. The report indicates, as does the official statement of the British Consul, that the German Consul-General, Rose, and the German President of the Municipal Council, Raffel, exceeded their authority and were guilty of acts which could not be countenanced by Chief Justice Chambers and the British and American represen matic difficulties which would have been caused by his retention in office have been caused by his retention in office have been disposed of by the renewal by the German Government of a bromise made hast November that he should leave the island. The latest advices to the State Department show that Dr. Raffel has not yet departed. His successor will be Herr Solf, a German civil servant, who was nominated by Germany for the Presidency of the Municipal Council and accepted by the United States and Great Britain.

The officials here have completed their reading and consideration of the devision of Chief Justice Chambers in favor of the claims of Malletoa, Tanuito the Samoan crown. It is regarded as an exceptionally able paper. The Chief Justice, who is evidently not without a keen sense of humor, based his decision that Mataafa was not entitled to become king on the ground that such a decision would be an insult to the German Government, which, through its representatives to the Herlin conference of 1899 had expressly stated that it would consent to the terms of the act concerning the selection of a King only on the condition that Mataafa should be forever burred because of his brutal murder of German subjects and mutitation of their bodies.

The irony of this decision may be acknowledged when it is remembered that Mataafa is now the candidate of Germany for the Crown, was brought back to Samoa on a German warship and is subservient to Germany for the Crown, was brought back to Samoa on a German warship and is subservient to Germany in everything. How Germany will explain its moon-ristency in regard to Mataafa has not ampeared, but it is belloved here that in view of the statements made by Count Herbert Bismarck, in behalf of his Government, before the Berlin conference, and on which the agreement to ber Mataafa forever from the throne was reached, Germany that Mataafa should be forever barred, is supporting to make concessions looking to an amicable adjustment of internal affairs in the islands.

The British Gover tatives. All stories agree that Dr. Raffel made himself very obnoxious; but the diplo matic difficulties which would have been

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

British Commissioners Contending for Free Harbor Privileges in Alaska. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-It has become apparent in the deliberations of the Joint High Commission that the difficulties in the way of reaching an amicable agreement have been caused mainly by the somewhat inconsistent attitude of the British' representatives. Earnest efforts on the part of the American Commissioners to reach a basis of understanding have come to nothing after the Americans had been led to understand that the British delegates would acquiesce in the concessions which the Americans offered. In several inwhich the Americans offered. In several instances the American Commissioners have met the objections of their British colleagues by making liberal offers, apparently exactly making liberal offers, apparently exactly what the British desired, but much to their surprise these were laid aside at the suggestion of the British representatives, and when taken up again were not accepted.

One of the main contentions of the English Commiscioners was for a harbor giving access to the British Klondike region. After much discussion, it developed that the British delegates wanted free harbor privileges on the Lynn Canal, and the American retresentatives then made the liberal offer of Pyramid harbor on that body of water. It was here that the inconsistency of the British members was most marked, for they were, not satisfied with the concession for which they had been working all along. The concession was made in response to the British claim that Great Britain had surrendered the entire Aliaska coast line to the United States.

Several telegrams have been received by the English delegates from their home Government urging them to make every effort to reach an agreement, and it was said authoritatively to-day that at no time was there danger of a runture in the negotiations. The difficulty in coming to an understanding appears to arise from the desire of the Canadian members to frame a protocol that will in every way be acceptable to the Dominion Parliament. Of the sixteen articles of the protocol, twelve have already been provisionally agreed to. stances the American Commissioners have

A DAUGHTER OF THE REFOLUTION.

Bill to Pension the Widow of William J. Bryan's Great Grandfather. Washington, Feb. 16.-The House Committee on Pensions will recommend favorable action on a bill to pension Mrs. Mary F. Cobb of

Kokomo, Ind., one of the eight daughters now living of Revolutionary soldiers. She is the living of Revolutionary soldiers. She is the daughter of a Revolutionary patriot, the grand-daughter of another, and the widow of a soldier of the war of 1812. The latter was Lewis Bryan, sometimes spelled Bryant, whose som by his first wife was the grandfather of William Jennings Bryan. He was hi Capt. Cunningham's company of Dannoldson's regiment of Rentucky. Mrs. Cobb's father was Daniel Cano, a Lieutenant in Andrew Moedy's company, Second Regiment of Continental Artillery, and his father was John Cano, known as the "Fighting Chaplain." The latter died at the age of 77, and the former at the age of 181, Mrs. Cobb's age at the present time. She has been a widow over fifty years.

Congressman Sherman Objected to Immersion.

WARHINGTON, Feb. 16.-In the House to-day Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.), rising to a question of personal privilege and comfort, said that the roof over his head was leaking. Having already taken a bath this morning, and being a Fresbyterian and not a Baptist, he did not desire immersion. He houed that the Chairman would call the matter to the sitention of the proper official that it might be remedied. Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

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THE MAINE REMEMBERED.

Her Flag at Half Mast. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-There was not a suggestion at the Navy Department to-day of the exciting seer as there just a year ago when the officials and employees came to their desks with knowledge of the Maine catastrophe. The model of the Maine, with her flag at half most, was not surrounded by any crowds, and very few people in the department or visitors to it mentioned that yesterday was the anniversary of the Maine's destruction. Two telegrams in regard to observances of the anniversary in Cuba were received, however, One came from Major Yznaga of Trinidad, Guba, who sail that memorial services in memory of the Maine's dead were held there yesterday. The other was from Commodore B. J. Cromwell, Commandant of the Havana Naval Station. It was dated yesterday, and was as follows:

Grayes of dead of the Maine decorated today. Ceremony beautiful and impressive, American ladies, ladies of Hayana, City Coun-cil and citizens participated. Solemnities closed with silent prayer."

MILES COURT OF INQUIRY. It Will Assemble To-Day and Perfect Its

Organization. WARHINGTON, Feb. 16. - The Court of Inquiry to investigate Gen. Miles's charges about the beef supply of the army will meet in executive session to-morrow morning and perfect its organization. All the members of the court are in Washington. They are: Major-Gen. James F. Wade, Chairman; Col. George L. Gillespia

F. Wade, Chairman; Col. George L. Gillespia and Brig.-Gen. George W. Davis, and Col. George B. Davis, recorder. The investigation will be conducted in the rooms formerly occupied by the War Investigating Commission. Full provision has been made for the presence of newspaper reporters and the examination of witnesses will be conducted openly.

At the meeting to-morrow a form of procedure will be decided on, and the question sate what witnesses to call will be discussed. Col. Davis said to-day that he had already prepared a list, which would be added to from time to time. He had received no notification that Gen. Miles or the beef-packing firms desired to be represented by councel. It is very probable that such application, if received, will be favorably acted upon.

Nine Naval (Vessels to Be Placed Out of Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. - Preparations are being made by the Navy Department for placing out of commission nine ships that served in the war with Spain. A few of these have in the war with Spain. A few of these have been laid up in reserve and are now to be stripped. Some of them need repairs, notably the cruiser Topeka, whose machinery is in bad condition. This vessel was the Diogenes, purchased from the Thames Iron Works of Lagland just before the war with Spain began, the earliest wave not then in the best shape, but the exigencies of the situation required her purchase and immediate assignment to active duty. The cruisers Dixie and Yankee, formerly Morgan liners, are to be placed out of commission also. The cruiser Cincinnati, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, needs overhauling after her lively experiences in Culan waters, and will be placed out of commission while repairs are being made. The others to be retired are the collier Sterling, which had a thrilling experience in the storm off Cape Henlopen, Del., the other day; the monitors Terror and Puritan, and the protected cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, popularly known as commerce destroyers.

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